

## British Retain Sovereign Rule Over Palestine

**Mandate Draft as Prepared for Submission to League Provides Wide Measure of Local Self-Government**

### Zionists Are Recognized

**Jewish Immigration Will Be Aided; English, Hebrew, Arabic Official Languages**

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The British draft of the mandate for Palestine, which will be submitted to the Council of the League of Nations at its next meeting in Geneva, provides in its first article that the mandatory nation (Great Britain) shall have all the powers inherent in the government of a sovereign state, according to the text of the draft, submitted by The Jewish Chronicle here today.

Among the outstanding features of the twenty-seven articles of the mandate are stipulations that the widest measure of self-government for localities, consistent with prevailing conditions, shall be encouraged, and that the mandatory shall be responsible for maintaining such political, administrative and economic conditions as shall secure the establishment of a Jewish national home and the development of self-governmental institutions.

The mandatory assumes the responsibility of seeing to it that no Palestine territory shall be ceded, leased or otherwise subjected to any foreign power that Jewish immigration shall be facilitated, that the civil and religious rights of all the inhabitants, irrespective of race or religion, shall be safeguarded, and that there be no discrimination against the nationals of any state members of the League of Nations.

Responsibility for taxation, commerce and navigation is vested in the mandatory.

**Britain to Guard Holy Places**

All responsibility in connection with the holy places, religious buildings and shrines is assumed by Great Britain. The mandatory is to secure within a year from the time of the effectiveness of the mandate the enactment of a law of antiquities, based upon the Jewish treaty, insuring equality of treatment for nationals of all states, members of the League of Nations, engaged in archaeological research.

English, Arabic and Hebrew are to be official languages of the country. The Palestine administration, it is provided, may organize on a voluntary basis the necessary forces for the preservation of the peace and order and the maintenance of the mandate.

An appropriate Jewish agency, it is stipulated, shall be recognized as a public body, advisory to and co-operating with the administration in economic, social and other matters, and the Zionist organization, as it is now constituted, is so recognized.

The mandatory is to adhere to the existing conventions regarding the rights of transit and communication. Disputes under the mandate shall be referred to the permanent court of international justice established by the League of Nations. Great Britain shall maintain an annual report to the League of Nations Council on the measures taken during the year.

The preamble of the mandate notes the recognition by Turkey in the treaty of 1917 of all rights and title to Palestine, also the treaty provisions for administration of the country by a mandatory, and the recognition given in the treaty to the Jewish people by Palestine by favoring the establishment of a national home there with the civil and religious rights existing in non-Jewish communities in Palestine.

**Nationality Law Provided**

The articles include provision for the enactment of a nationality law to expedite acquisition of Palestine citizenship by permanently residing Jews, abrogation of the immunities and privileges formerly enjoyed by capitulation or usage in the Ottoman Empire, and the supervision of missionary enterprises required for religious purposes and the supervision of religious observances and personal status. The control of the religious observances and personal status is to be shown against any missionary on the ground of his religion or nationality.

The mandate assumes responsibility for the judicial system which shall safeguard the interests of foreigners and recognition of the existing local laws, also the jurisdiction existing in Palestine with regard to religious beliefs in governing communities, such as the laws governing property dedicated to religious observances and personal status. The control of the religious observances and personal status is to be shown against any missionary on the ground of his religion or nationality.

**Japan to Add Division**

**To Garrison in Korea**

**Initial Cost of Move Will Be 20 Million; Opposition Leader Fights for Reduced Forces**

TOKIO, Feb. 4. (By The Associated Press).—Count Tanaka, Minister of War, announced in the Japanese Diet today that it was the government's intention to reinforce the garrison in Korea with another division of troops.

He declared the initial cost of this operation would be 39,000,000 yen (about \$1,000,000) and that the maintenance of the garrison in Korea for one year would cost 1,800,000 yen.

Announcement is made by Yukio Ozaki, a leader of the Opposition party, that if the whole organization should be against him he will continue his fight for the curtailment of armaments until he convinces his colleagues, government officials and the people that a move toward national defense and prosperity at home.

M. Ozaki ridiculed the idea that American proposals looking to restriction of armaments were based on ulterior motives.

**Friend of Czar Held on**

**Fraud Charge at Berne**

**Said To Have Been Paid 60 Million Yen by Japan for Sinking Russian Warship in 1904**

GENEVA, Feb. 4.—A sensational international case, involving Count Igor de Tilinski, a friend of the former Emperor of Russia, and the sum of 60,000,000 yen, is to be tried shortly in Berne.

The count was arrested in Berne for alleged fraud at the instance of a London syndicate. The count is declared to have told how he negotiated with the Japanese government and how during the Russo-Japanese war he succeeded in the destruction of the battleship Petropavlovsk by changing the mine charts aboard the battleship. He is alleged to have said he received for this reward of 60,000,000 yen, with the promise of a similar sum in ten years if Japan was not at war.

Count Tilinski arrived at Geneva in 1912 and then went to London, where it is said an English syndicate advanced him large sums on scrip. Other private English, American and Swiss financiers likewise are understood to have advanced him funds.

The newspapers say that the scrip, examined by Geneva experts, was found to be genuine. Count Tilinski is in jail at Berne, where he owns a sumptuous villa, being unable to find the required bail.

Advertisements Published Under the Name of the Food Administration was produced in each case.

## Greek Cabinet Resigns After Clash in Ministry

**Rhailis and Gounaris Unable to Agree on Which Will Head Near East Delegation**

ATHENS, Feb. 4.—The Greek Cabinet formed November 18 last by Premier Rhailis, resigned late tonight. This action was a result of the controversy between the Premier and Minister of War Gounaris as to which one would head the Greek delegation which will attend the Near East conference to be held in London late this month. Gounaris' newspaper declares the impossibility of effecting an arrangement between the two, saying that Rhailis has insisted the Premiership should be the logical chief of the delegation while Gounaris believed his majority in the government and his support by a large part of the press qualified him as the principal plenipotentiary.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—British official circles consider that the successful solution of the Near East question is threatened by the attempts of Gounaris to become the Greek delegation, it was said today.

If M. Gounaris was named, it was said, his credentials probably would be acceptable, but undoubtedly his presence would seriously prejudice the Council against the Greek case because of his "record."

## America to Oppose

**Tokio Mandate if Yap Claim Is Lost**

**League Expected to Regard American Protest; Island's Status To Be Taken Up at Communications Meeting**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Unless Japan consents to the internationalization of the Island of Yap for cable purposes, the American government will not approve the League of Nations program for making Japan the mandatory power over the Pacific territory, officials of the State Department said today.

When asked what effective steps the United States could take in resisting the designation of Japan as the mandatory nation officials said that they believed the powers would not disregard any protest from the American government on the question of mandates over countries in which the interests of this nation were so vitally involved.

The status of Yap is expected to occupy much of the attention of the delegates to the International Communications Conference, which will resume sessions here next week, acting Secretary of the Diet indicated today. He said the conference would be expected to make a definite settlement of the cable controversy.

Since the adjournment of the original conference the foreign offices of the five great powers involved in the cable question have been informed fully on the discussions held at the meetings here.

TOKIO, Feb. 4. (By The Associated Press).—Information relative to the differences which have developed between Japan and Great Britain relative to the administration of former German islands south of the equator has been demanded by Kotaro Mochizuki, leader of the Opposition party and widely known in the United States as a publicist and diplomatic expert. Foreign Minister Uchida, speaking before the Japanese Diet on January 22, referred to the South Pacific islands, where Japanese have acquired property rights.

He declared that Great Britain maintained the clause in the Versailles treaty guaranteeing adherence to the principle of equal opportunity in mandated districts should not be applied to the administration of islands in the South Seas. The Japanese, he said, had taken a contrary view, but had tentatively accepted the British theory, reserving the right to renew the negotiations and to insist upon the rights of Japanese in the islands over which Great Britain has been given a mandate.

**Pall Mall Gazette and London Globe to Merge**

**Oldest Evening Paper in British Capital to Give Up Struggle on February 7**

From The Tribune's European Bureau Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc. LONDON, Feb. 4.—Announcement was made today that The Globe, which was established in 1803 and stands as the oldest evening newspaper in London, would be merged, beginning February 7, with The Pall Mall Gazette.

The Globe has had a hard struggle for the last several years. For a short time during the war it was under the censor's ban. It has changed hands several times within a few years. L. J. Maxse is editor.

This consolidation is said to be the outgrowth of financial difficulties which nearly all the dailies in this country face. It is said that two other London papers are for sale, and practically all of them are feeling heavily the cost of production, both labor and newspaper.

It is said authoritatively that only a few of the newspapers are making any profit, as they are saddled with long-time contracts for their paper, which they could buy now for much less than the contract price.

The wage demands of the members of the editorial staffs are causing the proprietors no little concern. The union newspaper men are now balking the question of striking for higher salaries, and although the odds are against a strike, all those connected with the profession consider the situation extremely serious. At a meeting of proprietors recently it was decided to cease publication for several weeks until the wage demands.

**Archbishop Hayes to Discuss Prelates' Views With Pope**

ROME, Feb. 4.—Several important questions already discussed by American Archbishops of the Catholic Church will be brought before Pope Benedict by Archbishop Hayes, of New York City, when he is received in audience by the pontiff, it is said here. Until he goes to the Vatican the Archbishop will enter into no discussion of any business.

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## New Intensive Warfare Waged By Sinn Fein

**Recent Activity Result of Headquarters Order Following the Failure of Negotiations for Peace**

**1,000 in Guerrilla Force**

**Bombs Thrown in Dublin at Police Lorry; Postoffice at Williamstown Burned**

From The Tribune's European Bureau Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc. LONDON, Feb. 5.—With the collapse of all peace negotiations in Ireland, it was learned here today, Sinn Fein headquarters has drafted a new plan of campaign and is issuing general orders for an intensive renewal of operations against "the enemy."

The widespread attacks on Crown forces in the past few days are pointed to as the first manifestations of the new policy. Difficulties of communication have prevented the orders from becoming operative uniformly throughout the country, it is said.

Information from authoritative sources in Dublin is that considerable numbers of 1,000 republicans are under arms and actively engaged in the intensive guerrilla warfare that is being waged through a large part of Southern Ireland and to a lesser extent in the Midlands.

Sinn Fein headquarters here assert that there is no definite strategic connection between the various military operations. Their purpose, it is explained, is merely to demonstrate the failure of the government to suppress the republican movement and to accentuate the campaign of attrition.

A music hall actress was found dead in Dublin late last night, having been shot through the head.

DUBLIN, Feb. 4. (By The Associated Press).—Houses in the village of Killybritt, County Cork, were searched by the military today. Twenty arrests were made, and a young man, Patrick Crowley, was shot dead while attempting to escape.

Two bombs were thrown at a motorcar containing policemen this evening opposite Liberty Hall. One of the missiles struck the car, but none of the occupants was hurt. Four or five passing civilians, however, were injured.

**Sir James Craig Named**

**Leader of Ulster Party**

BELFAST, Feb. 4. (By The Associated Press).—The Ulster Unionist Party today elected Sir James Craig, M. P., leader of the party in the new Parliament to be set up for Ulster under the Irish Home Rule Act, Sir Edward Carson presided over the council session.

The newly elected leader, who will be Premier of Ulster under Home Rule, said he anticipated the King would come to open the new Ulster Parliament. He hoped also that the King would inaugurate the southern Parliament and that the bitter struggles in Ireland would end when both Parliaments were opened.

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## Dunsany Fined \$100; Killed Game With Sinn Fein Rifle

**From The Tribune's European Bureau Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc. LONDON, Feb. 4.—Lord Dunsany, poet and playwright, was fined \$100 by a court martial in Dublin today for the unauthorized possession of arms at his home, Dunsany Castle, in County Meath. He had been arrested twice within a week on the charge, and when haled into court he admitted that he had the weapons, as charged, but that they were only fowling pieces.**

The judge story of the affair is that Lord Dunsany some time ago surrendered his sporting rifles and ammunition to the military authorities. But unable to resist the lure of the hunt, despite the fact that arms were under the ban, he obtained another rifle under a permit issued by the Sinn Feiners. Some of the game he shot he sent to friends in England, remarking to them that it had been killed with a rifle he held under a republican permit. The friends, however, refused to accept this "disloyal" game and returned it to the post.

The package containing the game was returned from England, and attracted the attention of sanitary officers, who seized it and turned it over to the police. Lord Dunsany was immediately arrested.

DUBLIN, Feb. 4. (By The Associated Press).—Lord Dunsany had the alternative of spending three months in prison. On payment of the fine the court released him from custody.

Lord Dunsany in a statement declared his loyalty to the crown. He said he had fought against the Sinn Feiners, the Boers and Germans. "My house was built as a stronghold to safeguard the power of the crown," the prisoner asserted.

Counsel said Lord Dunsany had been wounded in the World War (he was wounded April 25, 1916) and had been held by the Sinn Fein, and that it was unfair that he should be punished by both sides.

**Shoemaker Killed**

**In Duel of Knives; His Slayer Escapes**

**Witnesses See Participants Enter Woods Together and Engage in Battle That Soon Ends Fatally**

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 4.—A duel with knives, believed by the police to have been carefully planned by the participants, resulted in the death today of Giovanni Dirosa, twenty-nine years old, a shoemaker of this city, and sent the police out on their second manhunt in a week here. The police arrived at the scene, in a wooded area in the northern section of the city, a few minutes after the fight ended. Dirosa was still alive, but died before he could be taken to a hospital and without making a statement.

The police investigation disclosed that there were at least three witnesses of the combat, although they were some distance away. Lyman Hadden and John D. Dwyer, who were walking on a streetcar on a nearby corner and saw part of the fight. They thought it was a fist fight, however, and went on their way. Peter Maronick also was in the fight, but when Dirosa fell and failed to arise he investigated. In the clearing in the woods he found Dirosa dying and two knives lying on the ground.

The identity of the dead man was established later when a police detective recognized the body. Dirosa was arrested in Rochester in September, 1913, and brought back here on charges of second degree murder. He was later released on bail. Anton Vennucio in this city in August, 1913. He was convicted of manslaughter in the Superior Court and sentenced to the state prison for from three to ten years. He was released after serving three years.

The story of the duel gathered by the police indicates that the fight was a fair one. Walking together into the woods, the two men removed their coats, vests and hats and placed them on the ground. Then each drew a knife from his pocket and they faced each other for a few seconds.

Each strode backward ten paces and then they approached each other with knives held even with their shoulders. They clinched in the first tilt. Then they separated and again backed off ten paces each. They parried several blows and then Dirosa's opponent drove his knife into Dirosa's heart.

The unidentified man knelt and watched his victim's face for a few moments. Then he threw down his knife and put on his hat, vest and coat and walked hurriedly away.

The police sent out an alarm to all cities of the state.

**Girl Missing Two Months**

**Gone With Steeplejack**

**Miss Dubois Found After New York Man Is Arrested; Says She Loves Him**

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.—Mystery surrounding the disappearance of Miss Hilda Dubois, eighteen years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert E. Dubois, of Springfield, Mass., two months ago, was cleared up here tonight when Walter A. Noonan, twenty-seven years old, was arrested by Headquarters Detectives Roche, Vahle and Kottmar. Two hours after the arrest of Noonan, Miss Dubois was found at 400 North Greene Street.

Miss Dubois, who is a student of Springfield high school and her uncle, the Rev. John W. Keyes, is a member of the faculty of Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass. For two months private investigators and the police of a dozen cities have tried to find her.

Miss Dubois, a girl of exceptional beauty, at Police Headquarters tonight could not give her name for Noonan. Noonan told the police that he was a steeplejack and an electrical worker. He is said to have a wife living in Brooklyn. Noonan and Miss Dubois were taken to Central Police Station tonight, where they are held for the Department of Justice.

Catholic clergymen in Springfield, Worcester, New York and Baltimore were interested in finding the girl. Father Keyes communicated with Acting Marshall Henry, and investigation was accelerated when the Rev. Father Joseph Delahant, of Loyola College, visited the detective bureau two weeks ago.

**When the Workers Own the Works**

**A Bill to Make the Packers "Be Good"**

**A Federal Curb for Coal Prices**

**Labor's Indictment of Britain's Irish Policy**

**France's Troublous Syrian Mandate**

**Canada's "Drive" for Business Confidence**

**Britain's Egyptian Riddle**

**Fate of Railroad Administration Innovations**

**Radium Helps Us to See Things at Night**

**Many Interesting Half-tone Illustrations and Humorous Cartoons**

**February 5th Number on Sale To-day—News-dealers 10 Cents—\$4.00 a Year**

**'Tis a Mark of Distinction to Be a Reader of The Literary Digest**

**FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous New Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK**

## Bavaria Balks On Disarming; Strike Begun

**Premier Is Directed to Notify Berlin That Allied Orders Won't Be Executed; Declared a Menace**

**10,000 Miners Walk Out**

**Thousands Parade in Munich, Denouncing Terms of Reparations Award**

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Dr. Von Kahr, Bavarian Premier, has been directed by the Bavarian Ministry to proceed to Berlin and advise the government there that the Allied orders for disarmament, apart from their reparations decision, are not acceptable to Bavaria, according to a dispatch to The London Times from Berlin. This means, the dispatch asserts, that Bavaria refuses to disarm.

The Bavarian courier, the dispatch adds, declares that Bavaria will have nothing to do with any declaration jeopardizing the Einwohnerwehr (citizen guard).

**10,000 Strike in Protest**

A dispatch to the Central News from Berlin reports that workers in the mining districts of Germany are highly incensed against the reparations terms imposed upon Germany.

The dispatch adds that 10,000 copper and silver miners in Mansfeld have struck as a protest against the Paris decision. There is great agitation in the Ruhr district for the miners to do the least work possible. In several mines a six-hour day has been adopted in Upper Silesia; the miners are refusing to work the overtime ordered by the inter-Allied commission, declining to accept the 50 per cent extra pay allowed them.

**Thousands Parade in Munich**

MUNICH, Bavaria, Feb. 4.—Thousands of persons marched through the streets of Munich today singing "Deutschland Über Alles" and carried out a demonstration at the hotel where the members of the Entente Commission reside, in protest against the Allied reparations award, which has caused a storm of resentment in Bavaria.

The procession came to a mass meeting held by the National Socialist Workers' party, at which the Berlin government was warned that a general strike would be called unless the demands of the Paris Conference were submitted to a referendum or summary rejected.

The speakers bitterly assailed Matthias Erzberger, former Minister of Finance, declaring that if ever he set

foot on Bavarian soil he would immediately be put in jail.

The Bavarian Cabinet has urged the Berlin government to refuse to comply with the Allied demands, which it says have struck a blow in the heart of the German people. The workers expect the German Federation of Labor to support them in a movement for a general strike.

**Martens Party Near Russia**

**Most of Deportees Sail From Gothenburg for Libau**

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 4.—Ludwig C. A. K. Martens and 124 companions deported from the United States as undesirable sailed from Gothenburg today for Libau. Forty-two other Bolsheviks, who made the voyage on the steamship Stockholm from New York, were detained aboard that vessel, having refused to transfer to the Swedish steamship Sodra-Sverige, on which Martens and his friends will make the journey to Libau.

**Peace Treaty**

**Is Not Alive, Says Briand**

(Continued from page one)

in severing that part of Germany from the rest of the country.

M. Briand in his reference to the determination of the Allies in dealing with Germany, was understood to be referring to the secret agreement reached in Paris regarding the continuance of the European war alliance and joint action against Germany if necessary.

The Premier referred to in the inter-Allied arrangements concerning debts, saying that France wanted nothing except what was reasonable and just. M. Briand concluded by saying he had obtained the most he could under the circumstances and that if any one believed that more could be obtained he was prepared to relinquish his power.